

October 30, 1975

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H 10493

H.R. 10489

A bill to require disclosure of the Central Intelligence Agency Budget in accordance with the Constitution and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) paragraph (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403f(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Expend only such sums as have been appropriated by Congress for use by the Agency in carrying out its functions;"

(b) Section 6 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 403g) is amended by striking out "Provided, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI, chapter 212 of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended (5 U.S.C. 947 (b))."

(c) Section 8(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 403j(a)) is amended by striking out "sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise" and inserting in lieu thereof "only such sums as have been appropriated by Congress for use by the Agency".

(d) Section 8(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 403j(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All sums made available to the Agency shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; except that any Act appropriating funds for the Central Intelligence Agency may appropriate specified portions thereof to be accounted for by the President—

"(1) except as provided in paragraph (2), by certification only; and

"(2) to the Congress by furnishing all necessary information and documentation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate who shall make such information and documentation available to the appropriate committees and members of their respective Houses in accordance with procedures adopted by each House to assure the confidentiality of the information."

(e) Such Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section 8 the following new section:

"Sec. 8A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be transferred to the Agency from any other Government agency after the effective date of this section unless Congress, subsequent to the enactment of this section, authorizes such transfer."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on October 1, 1976.

THE PASSING OF JOSEPH WOJCIECHOWSKI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is always difficult to speak about the passing of a friend. This is particularly true for me today as I inform the House about the death of one of my closest friends and neighbors. Last Sunday at the age of 88, Joseph A. Wojciechowski passed away in Chicago. Joe was a man of warm friendships who made every path the better because he passed that way. He thoroughly enjoyed all aspects of his long, active life and always had a kind word for all of those he happened to come in contact with.

Through his tremendous ability, honesty and integrity he built two of the

most successful funeral homes in Chicago. I knew Joe all of my life and our families were very close. He was always ready and willing to give of himself for others and I think that this was one of the many qualities that made him such a respected figure in our community.

He was truly the kind of man not afraid to stand by his convictions. He could do so and be kind to those who did not agree with him. He at all times remained a gentleman. He was a man of the highest principles whose word was as good as his bond.

At times like this it is often difficult to put into words our true feelings. More times than not we are only able to recall a few generalities about a man, not the essence of the man himself.

We who were fortunate enough to know him as a friend now feel a great personal sense of loss. He was a vital personality who will long be remembered by our community.

He was a fine husband and a loving father and to his lovely wife, Cecilia, and to his daughter, Dorothy, and his son, Joe, Jr., LaVerne and I extend our deepest sympathy.

HEALTH AND LUNG DISEASE DEATHS FOUND LOWER DURING GAS CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Tobacco, I am constantly concerned about those who consider tobacco the "root of all evil," as it relates to the health of the people of this Nation. Therefore, I was most interested in an article which appeared in the Washington Post on Wednesday, October 29, 1975, concerning the findings of a team of scientists in the San Francisco area regarding a drastic decline in deaths from respiratory and heart diseases. I only hope that those who read this article will agree that heart and lung diseases are caused by many circumstances.

The article reads as follows:
HEART AND LUNG DISEASE DEATHS FOUND LOWER DURING GAS CRISIS

(By Stuart Auerbach)

A team of scientists has found that deaths in the San Francisco area from heart and lung diseases decreased dramatically during the gasoline shortage early last year when motorists were driving less.

Dr. Stephen M. Brown of the School of Public Health of the University of California at Berkeley credited a reduction in air pollution from automobiles for the decrease in deaths.

To buttress his conclusions, Brown said yesterday in a telephone interview that deaths returned to a normal rate during the second three months of 1974, when the gasoline shortage eased.

Gasoline sales in the San Francisco area fell nearly 10 per cent during the first three months of last year.

Brown and his fellow Berkeley researchers—Dr. Michael G. Marmot, Susan T. Sacks and Linda W. Kruk—said that San Francisco had a 20 per cent decrease in deaths during that time compared with the same period in the previous four years.

The less heavily urbanized Alameda County, which contains the East Bay cities of Oakland and Berkeley, had a smaller decrease in deaths—7.7 per cent.

The "rather dramatic decreases" all came in the areas of heart and lung disease deaths, which other studies have found are affected by the amount of air pollution, the Berkeley team said in a report in the British scientific journal *Nature* last month.

"The disease category showing the greatest relative change was chronic lung disease"—asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Lung disease deaths decreased 33 per cent in San Francisco and 38 per cent in Alameda County in the three-month period. Heart disease deaths went down 16.7 per cent in San Francisco and 11.2 per cent in Alameda County during the same period.

"Analysis of weather and air stability data, relevant pollution levels and the pattern of influenza and pneumonia deaths—sometimes thought to influence cardiorespiratory (heart and lung) deaths—support the hypothesis that a decrease in vehicular exhaust fumes would have a beneficial effect on health," the Berkeley scientists said.

Earlier studies by the federal Department of Transportation and the National Safety Council found that motor vehicle deaths decreased last year because of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit and fewer drivers. Automobile accident deaths were excluded from the figures used in the Berkeley study.

As a control, the Berkeley team found that cancer deaths, which are not affected by short-term changes in air pollution, did not decrease during the gasoline shortage.

NEO-McCARTHYISM?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 19, the New York Times wrote an editorial entitled "Neo-McCarthyism?" and addressed to the efforts of the House Select Committee on Intelligence to get from the State Department a document which, by a vote of 9 to 2, it had subpoenaed on the subject of the 1974 Cyprus crisis and Turkish invasion. It supported Secretary Kissinger in refusing to give the House Select Committee on Intelligence the document.

On Monday, October 20, I wrote a letter to the Times presenting my personal views on the subject. The Times did contact me, told me the letter was too long, and asked me to cut it to 400 words. I did so.

Tomorrow Secretary Kissinger is due to appear before our committee. The Times has not printed my letter, so I insert it herewith in the Record. It may be too long, and it represents only the views of the writer, but for what it is worth, here are those views:

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 20, 1975.

Mr. JOHN B. OAKES,
The New York Times,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. OAKES: Your recent editorial about the efforts of the House Select Committee on Intelligence to get to the bottom of why our intelligence community has failed us so badly in so many major crises was delightful in its childlike faith and simplicity.

Our "intelligence community" (the C.I.A., for short) has one basic purpose—to provide our Nation's leaders with timely and objective information to enable them to make wise decisions and take proper

H 10494

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October 30, 1975

actions. Hopefully, the actions can be diplomatic; as a last resort they may involve force. Time and time and time again the wise decisions have not been made and proper actions have not been taken, sometimes because the intelligence was faulty—sometimes because good intelligence was ignored.

We had hard evidence that the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 was about to break out. The "intelligence community" didn't believe it. The head of intelligence in the State Department believed it, but couldn't get the word to the Secretary of State.

In the Cyprus plot against Makarios and the Turkish invasion of 1974, intelligence was faulty as to the plot, good as to the first wave invasion, bad as to the second wave invasion. What the House Committee on Intelligence is trying to determine is where and why it broke down.

Your editorial, leaving out the pejorative words, says that we must not get a document prepared by the head of the Cyprus desk stating what he recommended during the Cyprus crisis—"that procedure would destroy the free expression of views within the State Department". The man in question is perfectly willing to tell the Congress: he is being gagged by the State Department.

Your editorial says we should get this information from Mr. Kissinger. We should only ask policy makers about policy. We should accept a "full summary" which he has deigned to offer. There is no such thing as a "full summary". At the risk of dampening your faith in Santa Claus, I bring you ill tidings:

My Lai was not brought to the attention of Congress or the American people by the Secretary of Defense.

The secret bombings of Cambodia were not brought to the attention of Congress or the American people by the Secretary of Defense.

The monstrous cost overruns of the C5A were not brought to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Air Force.

Watergate was not brought to the attention of the Congress or the American people by Haldeman, Ehrlichman, or Nixon.

If Congress is to fulfill its Constitutional responsibility to raise and support armies, it should be able to get the recommendations of the majors and captains who fly aircraft competing in a procurement, not just ask the policy maker who made the decision. The policy maker cares which company gets the contract, which state gets the jobs. The majors and captains care which plane flies best.

If our Committee on Intelligence is to do its job, it has to know who was informed of what, what he did with the information, what, if any, actions were taken or recommended, and follow it up the chain. This is not only intelligence, it is oversight and it is accountability.

After 15 years of trying to get such information from the "policy makers" to whom you would restrict us, I offer some facts—learned the hard way.

At best, policy makers remember what they want to remember, forget what they want to forget. They fudge, they dissemble, they slant. They de-emphasize their horrors and re-emphasize their glories.

At worst, they lie.

You state that in refusing to obey a Congressional subpoena for a document from the man in charge of the Cyprus desk, "The principle Mr. Kissinger is invoking is the central principle of responsible, representative government." I must be getting old. I've been operating under the misapprehension that in a free democracy the central principle of responsible, representative government was telling the American people the truth so that they might have faith in and believe in their government. Today, many of them don't.

Mr. Kissinger has kept me in the dark for many documents from our committee. He has kept many witnesses willing to testify freely from

testifying freely. Mr. Kissinger has many secrets. Some of them are achievements, some are embarrassments, some are horrors. He will persevere in trying to conceal them. We will persevere in trying to get them for Congress and the American people. We may lose now, but eventually they will come out. When they do, we will join with the Times in lamenting the fact that they were concealed from the American people for so long.

Cordially,

OTIS G. PIKE.

LEGISLATION AMENDING THE FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY STATUTES IN RELATION TO MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BADILLO) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that was introduced in the Senate by my colleague from New York, Mr. BUCKLEY, to amend the Federal bankruptcy laws in relation to municipalities. Although it differs in several respects from legislation I have previously introduced, I feel that it is important that we have the broadest range of possibilities before us as we deliberate on the best way to revise municipal bankruptcy law to effectively serve every town and city in the country.

Mr. BUCKLEY's bill and mine share provisions also suggested by the President. In both our bills, the court is empowered to permit the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to provide for the continued financing of the municipality; and that there will be an automatic stay, until the case is closed, of the filing or continuation of any proceeding against the municipality.

The major differences between Mr. BUCKLEY's bill and mine are that Mr. BUCKLEY's bill does not provide for operational expenses during the court proceedings so the municipality can continue functioning while the reorganization is going on, and that it does not contain a "cram-down" provision, such as that in the Railroad Reorganization Act, that would enable the court to confirm a reorganization plan despite the objection of any creditor.

It is tragic that this revision of the bankruptcy law, which has been contemplated for many months, must be acted on in an emergency fashion to aid New York as it becomes increasingly frustrated in its herculean efforts to avoid default.

BLACKWELL, OKLA.—SOLVING A FISCAL CRISIS WITHOUT FEDERAL AID

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ENGLISH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I was gratified to note in this morning's newspaper that at least one troubled municipality has found a way of solving its fiscal problems which does not include asking the Congress for Federal funds. Today's Wall Street Journal notes the enormous progress which the city of

Blackwell, Okla., has made in overcoming the problems caused by the loss of its major industry and revenue source.

I believe that the people of Blackwell have set an exceptional example for the rest of the Nation through their willingness to work together and solve their community's problems. And I believe that the story of their efforts as printed in today's newspaper is worthy of the attention of Members from both rural and urban areas.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the city of Blackwell, Okla., on its leadership in solving financial problems; and I include the Wall Street Journal article detailing the city's progress in overcoming its fiscal woes in the Record at this point for the information of my distinguished colleagues:

CHEER UP, NEW YORK! SEE WHAT HAPPENED TO CITY OF BLACKWELL

(By Danforth W. Austin)

BLACKWELL, OKLA.—Just 3½ year ago the major industry in this little northern Oklahoma town (population 8,600) announced it was closing down, and Blackwell saw a future every bit as bleak as New York faces today: rising unemployment, a falloff in city revenues and a loss of population.

Gloomy New Yorkers might be interested in knowing what has happened to Blackwell since.

In the two-block business section the stores report a retail sales increase of 20% in the last year. In recent weeks particularly "I've noticed that people are really beginning to spend money," says Kenneth Bradley, manager of Hunt's department store.

Down at Ray Hamlin Chevrolet-Cadillac, Mr. Hamlin confidently notes that "even if gasoline does go to 70 cents a gallon, people around here will still buy Cadillacs."

And on the outskirts of town two new shopping centers are going up and new homes and paved streets are rising from land that sprouted grain only a short time ago.

In fact, few of Blackwell's worst fears have materialized since May 1972 when a Wall Street Journal story ("Black Day in Blackwell") detailed the gloom spread across the town by the news that the town's economic mainstay, the aging Blackwell Zinc Co. smelter, was being closed by its owner, Amax Inc. The smelter employed 800 people, accounting for over half the manufacturing jobs in town, and local commerce relied on its annual \$5.5 million payroll.

LUCK AND HARD WORK

Last December the smelter's final few employees left, but instead of a depressed area they faced a prosperous town with a stable population. Blackwell still has its share of economic and financial problems, but they are minor compared with the situation in 1972 when, Mayor Max Rogers recalls, the town was faced with losing half its population.

Partly due to luck and partly due to the town's hard work in attracting new industry, Blackwell stands today as a town that changed almost overnight from being a company town to one with a healthy economic mix. "New industry has really picked up that town," says Will Bowman of the Oklahoma State Employment Service. The town estimates that its unemployment rate is a little over 5%, well below the 6.6% average for the state.

The luck involved in Blackwell's recovery came from the sudden boost to the town's economy that was negotiated as the smelter was being phased out. In surrounding Kay County, where yields of wheat and